The Grub-ſtreet Journal. NUMB. 379.

THURSDAY, *MARCH* 31, 1736.

Gentlemen,

THE health of mankind has often been a principal ſubject of your Paper: you have expoſed poiſonous Medicines, and let the world ſee the miſchief of Quacks; and I hope the publick think themſelves obliged to you. I own myſelf a ſtudent in Phyſick; and can hardly think, that any one who is concerned in that faculty is without publick compaſſion. If then it has fallen in my way to obſerve ſome injuries to health, from other things beſides bad Medicines, I hope you will allow them a place in your Paper.

Strength and vigour of body and mind are ſo uſeful in a kingdom which produces by nature very little for the ſupport of life, but what muſt be helped by culture, that it deſerves the care of the publick. In Britain we have very little to ſupport life from our natural produce but fleſh and fiſh: we have all the other neceſſaries of life to be ſupplied by induſtry, which in ſuch a cold wet country are very many. Hence it is evident, that all the means of preſerving our bodies vigorous and robuſt, are to be obſerved; and thoſe which deject and weaken them, to be eſchewed. Many of each have employed my thoughts, and I cannot without concern ſee our whole kindom every year encreaſing the latter.

The Government have thought proper to prevent the meaner ſort of people from drinking Drams; which had been found to be very pernicious to the health of multitudes for theſe laſt 20 years. I would now deliver ſome Obſervations which I have made on the effect of *Tea*, a liquor drank almoſt univerſally by the Rich; and now dayly diffuſing itſelf among the Poor: which I conceive has done much greater hurt than the uſe of Spirituous Liquors. This may appear from the conſideration of the natures of Diet and Tea, and from a computation of the numbers which have drank Spirituous Liquors, compared with thoſe who have drank Tea.

The matter of Diet, in every country throughout the world, conſiſts chiefly of ſuch Animals and Vegetables which experience has proved to be nouriſhing, without giving any diſturbance to the body. Some other articles are generally added in our Diet for the ſake of pleaſure. Animal food is of the higheſt kind, for nouriſhment and pleaſure alſo, while the appetite laſts; but when that is ſatiated, meat is too rich to be continued any longer out of pleaſure. Fiſh indeed is of a lower and poorer nature; yet even that is ſufficiently rich to clog the appetite before the ſtomach can be ſaid to be full. Vegetables may be eaten after either: for there are very few which are ſo ſatiating, but a perſon may fill his ſtomach with them after his appetite has been ſatisfied with Fiſh or Fleſh. Hence we may obſerve, that no Diet which is very nouriſhing can be eat to fullneſs: becauſe thoſe parts which nouriſh are oyly and very ſatiating, as fleſh, eggs, &c. but that Diet which is leſs nouriſhing may, as Vegetables in general. There is however a very great difference in Vegetables, ſome are of oyly parts and very nutritive, ſuch as Peas, Beans, Almonds, Wheat, Barley, Oats, &c. ſome leſs nutritive and leſs oyly, as Turnips, Carrots, Parſnips, Jeruſalem Artichoaks, Potatoes, Cabbage, Spinnage, Salating. Other Vegetables which are eat for pleaſure have the leaſt oyl in them, and nouriſh leaſt of all, as Apples, Pears, Plumbs, Goosberries, Currants, and all the juicy fruits. Providence has been ſo bountiful as to furniſh every Country with a mixture of theſe pleaſant things, along with thoſe which are for our real ſupport; and thoſe which grow in every country, either ſpontaneouſly, or by culture, are generally ſpeaking moſt friendly to the inhabitants. This ſeems to be a matter of neceſſity: for as we ſee the different climates frame very different appetites and conſtitutions; ſo it is very natural to expect, that our produce for food in this cold northern iſle, ſhould be unfit for thoſe in the warm ſouthern parts. A pound of roaſt beef and a quart of ale, which is a common meal for a hearty man here, could hardly be eaten by; or if eaten, might endanger the life of an Eaſt-Indian. On the other hand, a piece of ſugar-cane, and a cup of water, which is a very good meal there, would reduce an Engliſh-man ſome pounds lighter and much weaker in a few days. So that our Diet ſhould undoubtedly be of home growth, unleſs it be of the grain or pulſe kind; which grows in all climates, either naturally, or by cultivation.

There ſeems as great a neceſſity too, that our pleaſant eatables and drinkables ſhould be of home growth: for in Britain where we have much wet and cold, our very appetites and paſſions muſt be very different from thoſe in India, where they have very little wet, and almoſt no cold. The pleaſant herbs and fruits of each country muſt alſo be ſo different in their qualities, that it is not reaſonable to expect, that they ſhould agree with the different inhabitants. We ſee this is true by experience: when Engliſhmen go to the Eaſt Indies, the Diet there is ſo different from ours here, that notwithſtanding the Engliſh on the ſpot have naturalized it as much as poſſible, yet multitudes dye; which I don't impute to the heat of the climate only, but to the Diet which is unnatural to Engliſh conſtitutions, eſpecially that which is uſed for pleaſure. Here it may be obſerved, that the diſorders which happen to Indians upon uſing our country Diet, are of the inflammatory ſort; and the diſorders which happen to the Engliſh upon uſing theirs, are of the colliquative ſort. This ſhews, that our Diet is richer and ſtronger than theirs; and that a changing of ours for theirs does not only hazard our health, but enfeeble our conſtitutions. Rice is the grain which they chiefly uſe in Diet, ours is wheat. Moſt people can diſcern, that rice is of a more inſipid nature than wheat: it has leſs nutritive oily parts, and ſo does produce weaker blood and poorer ſpirits. The poorneſs of their Diet is undoubtedly the cauſe of the feebleneſs and effeminacy of their perſons. On the contrary, our Engliſh beef and wheat-pudding for eatables, and good ale for drinkables, has very probably been the foundation of the antient Engliſh ſtrength and courage; the decreaſe of which I cannot mention without much regret. If I am not miſinformed, the Indians drink for pleaſure very little of ſpirituous things, but moſtly Tea, Salop, Sago, and Rice Gruels, and ſuch like warm watry liquids. And their pleaſurable eatables are ſuch as Musk and Water-melons, Oranges, Citrons, Pomegranates, Sugar-cane, &c.

We in Britain formerly uſed only fermented liquors for pleaſure, as Beer, Ale, Cyder, Wine, &c. and the lower rank, who drank the three former of our own produce, were generally as hearty robuſt people as any in the world; but the richer ſort who drank wine, were liable to many diſeaſes, the Gout and Stone in particular. This might very likely be owing to the unfitneſs of this foreign commodity to our climate. For where the vine grows wild by nature, the country is very hot; which both ripens the grape to perfect ſweetneſs (whoſe juice will then make wine with very little Tartar in it) as in the Maderas and Spain; and alſo by keeping the pores of the body very open, helps to perſpire that thin but coagulating liquor. Juſt the contrary is it with drinkers of wine in countries which doe not naturally produce it: the wine more tartarous, and their pores too cloſe to ſuffer it to perſpire. Such are often relieved by going only into hot countries; where the climate has altered their habits more ſuitably to that liquor with which they had glutted their conſtitutions. I hope from hence is appears plain, that our Eatables and Drinkables, both for ſuſtenance and pleaſure, ſhould be ſuch as either do, or would grow at home.

The ſecond thing to be conſidered is the nature of Tea, of which there are ſeveral ſorts; but as they are but one kind of plant, and differ only as malt may do, in being high or ſlack dry'd, or being finer or courſer, ſo I ſhall conſider them all as one. ——— Tea is the leaf of a ſmall ſhrub of the kind of our Dog-tree, of an auſtere bitter aſtringent taſte, without any aromatic warmth. It has but very little oyl in it, and that which it has is of the reſiny kind, is narcotic and ſtupefactive: it has alſo but very little ſalt, and that is of the fixed kind.

If we conſider the nature of Tea with the nature of Engliſh Diet, as mentioned before, no one can think it a proper Vegetable for our Diet. It has no parts fit to be aſſimilated to our bodies: its eſſential ſalt does not hold moiſture enough to be joined to the body of an animal; its oyl is but very little, and that of the opiate kind; and therefore it is ſo far from being nutritive, that it irritates and frets the nerves and fibres, exciting the expulſive faculty; ſo that the body may be leſſened and weakened, but it cannot increaſe and be ſtrengthened by it. We ſee this by common experience: the firſt time perſons drink it, if they are full grown, it generally gives them a pain at the ſtomach, dejection of ſpirits, cold ſweats, palpitation at the heart, trembling, fearfullneſs; taking away the ſenſe of fullneſs, though preſently after meals, and cauſing a hypocondriac knawing appetite. Theſe ſymptoms (which are very little inferior to what the moſt poiſonous Vegetables we have in England would occaſion, when dryed and uſed in the ſame manner) do not however always follow the uſe of it: but habituating one's ſelf to drink it often, thoſe effects decreaſe, and at length, if the conſtitution is ſtrong, quite ceaſe; unleſs the uſual doſe be increaſed, and then it diſturbs as before. This is the caſe of Tobacco, and of moſt other Narcotics, ſuch as Poppies, Nightſhade, &c. Tea is alſo like them in another effect, which it has upon all perſons, that when they have accuſtomed themſelves to drink it plentifully, they cannot with any quiet of mind leave it off. Which is an argument againſt the wholſomeneſs of it, full as ſtrong as any of the others: for there is nothing which is fit for food, which ſo alters the body, that the leaving it off gives diſquiet. For then it muſt follow, that the conſtitutions of thoſe perſons were ſo ſuited to that one herb, that they could not be healthy without it; which I think would be an imputation of cruelty on the Father of mercies. Whatever herbs alter the body much are medicinal, and not fit for Diet: our common Engliſh Diet may be altered every meal, without any grief or vehement longing after any ſort of it. This is a ſufficient proof, that Tea is too great an alterative to be uſed commonly, either for Diet or pleaſure. And here I may obſerve, that although it is a powerful alterative, yet the Phyſicians cannot bring it into any ſteady practice. Forty years ago it was vaſtly cried up for Conſumptions, &c. it was tried, when the Phyſicians knew much leſs from obſervations on its effects than they do now: but neither their former tryals on the ſick, nor their ſucceeding obſervations of its effects on the well, have encouraged them to give it any place in practice. This is no trifling obſervation: for we have no Engliſh plant, though ever ſo poiſonous, but the Phyſicians uſe it in ſome caſe or other; but this Indian ſhrub alters the body it ſeems in ſuch a manner, as the Phyſicians never want in any caſe with their patients, or ſure enough they would preſcribe ſuch pleaſant phyſick, at leaſt to their favourites. I conclude then, that Tea is utterly improper for food, hitherto uſeleſs is phyſick, and therefore to be ranged among the Poyſonous Vegetables.

Some may argue that they have drank it 30 or 40 years, and they don't find any of the ill effects which I have mentioned. To which I anſwer, that they may have forgotten perhaps what effect it firſt had on them, although very robuſt people; and habit may have long ago made their conſtitutions ſo eaſy to it, that they could not even leave it off without feeling conſiderable uneaſineſs. But let tender and weakly perſons begin to uſe a common quantity of the infuſion of this herb, and ſee if it has no bad effect: it is ſuch who are the moſt proper judges. A ſtrong man may allege, that beef is as eaſy to digeſt as lamb, becauſe it never made him ſick in his life. Some very weakly perſons may be alſo uſed to Tea even before they were born, and may not perceive the ill effect of it now grown up. I appeal to common experience and obſervation, believing that there is but few families in Great Britain, but what have too plainly felt thoſe ill effects which I have mentioned.

Theſe ill effects of Tea are not all the miſchief which it occaſions. Did it cauſe none of them, but were it entirely wholſome as Balm or Mint, it were yet miſchief enough to have our whole populace uſed to ſip warm water in a mincing effeminate manner once or twice every day; which hot water muſt be ſupped out of a nice Tea-cup. ſweatened with ſugar, biting a bit of nice thin bread and butter between whiles: this mocks the ſtrong appetite, relaxes the ſtomach, ſatiates it with trifling light nick-nacks, which have little in them to ſupport hard labour. In this manner the bold and brave become daſtardly, the ſtrong become weak, the women become barren; or if they breed, their blood is made ſo poor, that they have not ſtrength to ſuckle, and if they do, the child dies of the gripes: in ſhort, it gives an effeminate weakly turn to the people in general. The poor people's children which are bred with it, as they really are in the citys and towns, are only fit for foot-men and chambermaids. May not this ill Diet be a great cauſe of the want we have of labouring ſervants, the riſe of their wages, and the prodigality which the common ſervants have ſhewn within theſe laſt fifty years. It is now become a part of the covenant with labouring ſervants truely, that they muſt be allowed Tea for breakfaſt. If this unwholeſome weed is not in ſome degree prohibited by the Government, I can expect nothing leſs, in one generation more, but that we muſt hire foreigners, as they do in Spain, to do our hard labour; and for the

defence of the nation. I leave any one to judge what ſoldiers we are like to have.

It is very well remembered, that Tea was firſt uſed by the rich, and when that had flatted their ſpirits and racked their ſtomachs, a Dram was a known remedy. This might probably bring the poorer ſort into Dram-drinking; for they could not ſo well return to their labour with their fibres relaxed and ſpirits dejected. May it not be neceſſary then to put a check upon the poorer ſort of people's uſing this depauperating liquor Tea, now the Legiſlature have debarred them the help of Drams? It ſeems very reaſonable to allow the labouring people ſome cheap ſpirituous liquor; or to lay an equal reſtraint on that, which in the uſe of it calls ſo neceſſarily for ſuch aid and aſſiſtance. Yet I cannot confine the reſtraint I mention to the poorer ſort only: becauſe I am convinced, that ſuch poor hot ſuppings help to unman our very Governors; and the Spaniards very likely had felt the force of Engliſh Beer within this laſt twenty years, if the uſe of it had not been exchanged for warm water bewitched with Indian poyſon.

The laſt thing I ſhall remark is, that the numbers which drink Tea are vaſtly great: our home conſumption plainly ſhews, that it is a general practice. Dram-drinking has been a practice among the poorer ſort, becauſe they could be made merry with diſtilled Spirits cheaper than they could with any other liquor; and their want of conduct to be content with a moderate quantity, has hurt the conſtitutions of many. But of whom? why, of a few poor creatures chiefly in this city of London; perhaps ten in a pariſh would lie at the Diſtillers houſes, and be drunk every day. Suppoſe that there were five thouſand which conſtantly uſed theſe hot liquors immoderately in this city, and 15,000 more round about the nation; what are theſe to the numbers which are daily hurt by drinking Tea, Green or Bohea? A third part of the whole nation, computed at about three millions of people, may be ſuppoſed to uſe Tea conſtantly every day: and I have heard perſons in the phyſical way aſſert, that moſt of them are hurt by it, although they are ſo lulled by its intoxicating nature, that the injury is too generally imperceptible, till the conſtitution is loaded with Nervous Diſorders; and then away to the Doctor. If now ſuch a very great number as three millions of people, both rich and poor, are in a conſtant uſe of a liquor which enfeebles and enervates their conſtitutions; it is ſurely of much greater conſequence, that as ſtrict a reſtraint be put upon drinking ſuch a noxious Liquor, as there is now upon the drinking of Spirituous Liquors; there being in this way of computation a hundred of the drinkers of this ſober Liquor hurt, for one of thoſe who drink ſtrong Spirituous Liquors; which it is hoped may deſerve the notice of our Parliament.

Your humble ſervant,

SOUTH BRITON.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

DP. *Daily Poſt.* | LP. *London Daily Poſt.*
DJ. *Daily Journal.* | G. *Daily Gazetteer.*
DA. *Daily Advertiſer.* | LE. *London Evening Poſt.*

THURSDAY, *Mar.* 24. We hear, that his Majeſty was pleas'd yeſterday to declare, that he had no intention to viſit his foreign dominions this approaching ſummer. *DA.*

Laſt week a nobleman laid a wager of 500 l. to half the money, that M. Chauvelin will not continue in diſgrace a year; and that his misfortune is nothing elſe but a piece of policy play'd by the Court of France to blind the eyes of a certain nation. *DJ.*

The hon. John Spence, Eſq; ſerjeant at arms, has appointed Mr. Cock to be one of the Meſſengers to the hon. Houſe of Commons, in the room of Mr. Driver, who has relinquiſh'd. *DP.*

John Bird, Eſq; member for Coventry, having accepted the place of one of the Commiſſioners of the duties on ſtamps, a new writ is ordered for electing a member in his room; and John Neale, Eſq; whoſe election was made void, will be re choſen without oppoſition: ſo that the two candidates, which conteſted the laſt election, will now both be elected there at the ſame time. *LP.* — *G. Mar.* 25.

A few days ago as the ſervants of a gentleman of Farningham in Kent were removing the mould of a hill, they found the skeletons of 3 bodies, one of which was of an extraordinary ſize, and their bones and teeth as white and freſh as if lately inhumed: the oldeſt inhabitants can give no account thereof; but they being found in a croſs-way, it is ſuppos'd they might be buried there for ſuicide. *DP.*

The Aſſizes ended at Salisbury the 9th inſtant, when 6 perſons receiv'd ſentence of death. *DP.* — On tueſday ſe'nnight at Hereford, when 2, &c. *DP. G.* — At Nottingham 4. *G.*

Died on ſunday, in Bond-ſtreet, Will. Smith, Eſq; a gentleman of 6000 l. per ann. in Bedfordſhire. *G.*

On tueſday night a boat going through bridge ſtruck againſt the ſterlings, and the waterman was drowned. *DA.*

FRIDAY, *Mar.* 25. Phil. Green, Eſq; has been appointed Governor of Penſilvania. *DJ.*

Yeſterday the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's appointed Mr. Jam. Chelſum, one of the gentlemen of the Chapel-royal, &c. to be one of the Vicars choral. *DA.*

On wedneſday Armine Wodehouſe, Eſq; was unanimouſly elected knight of the ſhire for the county of Norfolk. *LP.*

Yeſterday Mr. Allerton at Brompton, rais'd a ſallad whilſt a leg of mutton of 8 pounds was a roaſting, which he perform'd in 2 hours and 6 minutes. *G.* — For a wager of 20 guineas. Two hours and a quarter were allow'd to roaſt the mutton. *DJ.*

An eſtate of 70 l. a year and 1100 l. in money, is fallen to a boy who us'd to black ſhoes near White's in St. James's-ſtreet, by the name of Cock-my-tail, but his right name is Edw. Pritchard. He was born near Briſtol, and his mother marrying a 2d husband, who us'd him ill, he came to London; ſince which his grandfather died and left him as above, which has been in poſſeſſion of his ſiſter, no body knowing he was alive, 'till a gentleman of the country found him out about a week ago, and furniſh'd him with money to go down and take poſſeſſion, &c. *DA.* — *We are informed, that this boy is a* luſty fat man.

Yeſterday the Lady Perry, mother to the preſent Alderman, lay very dangerouſly ill. *G.* — *There is no ſuch* Lady, well *or* ill.

Died, yeſterday ſe'nnight, at Wells in Somerſetſhire, Phil. Jennings, Eſq; *G.* — A few days ſince, at Pakenham, near Bury in Suffolk, Sir Will. Spring, Bart. whoſe title goes to his uncle, now Sir John. *LP.*

SATURDAY, *Mar.* 26. The royal palace at Hampton-court is order'd to be fitted up, for the reception of their Majeſties, &c. *G.*

On thurſday the two ſurviving Truſtees of the late Dr. Radcliffe, viz. Sir Geo. Beaumont, Bar. and Edw. Harley, Eſq; fill'd up the vacancies occaſionn'd by the deaths of Will. Bromley, Ant. Keck, and Tho. Selater Bacon, Eſqrs, by chuſing the hon. John Verney, and Edw. Smith, Eſqrs; and Sir Walt. Bagot, Bart. — The Eſtates left by the Doctor to the Univerſity of Oxford, amount to near 1000 l. per ann. *DA.*

We hear from Oxford, that ſeveral heads of houſes have waited on Dr. Butler, Preſident of Magdalen-college, and prevailed on him to ſtand candidate; and 'tis thought he will be elected without oppoſition. *LP.* — Dr. Frampton has declin'd. *DP.*

Yeſterday one of his Majeſty's meſſengers was ſent down to Scotland upon ſome extraordinary affairs. *DA.* — *It is not probable, that he* was ſent on ordinary ones.

Yeſterday at a general Court at S. Bartholomew's hoſpital, Mr. Biggs, aſſiſtant ſurgeon, was appointed to be one of the head ſurgeons. *DP. DJ.* — And Mr. Scrafton of Bucklers-bury was choſen an aſſiſtant ſurgeon: he had 143 votes, and Mr. Townſhend of Cullum-ſtreet 130. *DP. DA. LP.* — Mr. Townſhend 140. *DJ. G.*

On thurſday night his grace the Duke of Bedford entertain'd near 300 of the nobility and gentry, at his fine new room at his houſe in Bloomsbury-ſquare, and gave a ball: it is eſteem'd one of the higheſt finiſh'd rooms in England. *LP.*

Our merchants have receiv'd the melancholy news of the loſs of the Benjamin, Capt. Evans, on the bar of Cacheau on the coaſt of Guiney: 2 of her men were drowned. *DP.* — Cacheu. *DJ.* — Cachieu. *LP.* — The news of the loſs of his Majeſty's ſhip the Biddiford, Capt. Conſett, off Flamborough-head is confirm'd: the crew was ſav'd. *DP.* — She ſunk in ſhoal water, ſo that if the weather proves favourable many things on board may be ſaved. *LP.*

Married, a few days ſince, at Dalham hall in Suffolk, Rob. Treſuſis of Cornwall, Eſq; to Miſs Affleck, daughter of Gilb. Affleck, Eſq; member for Cambridge. *DP. G.* — On tueſday, James Pointon of Cheſhire, Eſq; to Miſs Serlicke, an agreeable young lady with 15,000 l. *DJ.*

Died, yeſterday, in Queen-ſtreet Bloomsbury, Ric. Lawne, Eſq; *DJ.*

MONDAY, *Mar.* 28. Yeſterday the right rev. Dr. Reynolds, Lord Biſhop of Lincoln, preach'd before their Majeſties, &c. *G.*

His Majeſty has been pleas'd to appoint his grace the Duke of Dorſet to be Lord Steward of the houſhold. *DP. DA.* — And the Earl of Cholmondeley to be Captain of the Yeomen of the guard. *DP.* — Theſe places are not yet diſpos'd of. *LP. Mar.* 29.

His grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury has been pleas'd to appoint the rev. Dr. Bateman, of St. Dunſtan's in the Eaſt, to be his ſenior Chaplain; the ſaid rev. gentleman is appointed Arch-deacon of Suſſex, &c. *LP.* — Arch-deacon of Lewes, by his late Grace. *DA.*

The right hon. the Lord Mayor is appointed Colonel of the Yellow regiment of Trained bands. *DJ. G.*

Miſs Campbell is appointed houſe-keeper to Somerſet-houſe, in the room of her mother deceas'd. *DJ.*

There has lately been a large quantity of Flemiſh hops imported, which hath conſiderably reduced the exorbitant prices to which the dealers had by extraordinary artifices advanced them; and as a great many more are ready to be ſhipt at Oſtend, there is no doubt but it will bring them lower; for our laſt years crop now appears to be much greater than has been induſtriouſly reported by thoſe perſons who only intended their own advantage. *DA.*

Married laſt week at St. Pauls, Mr. Sam. Bray, an eminent attorney, to Miſs Anne Packer, of Highgate, a young lady of great wit, and 8000 l. *DA.*

Died a few days ſince, Tho. Moore, Eſq; ſecretary to the Corporation of Queen Anne's bounty. *G.* — Laſt week. *DJ. DA.*

Laſt week one will Swain, an apprentice in Bermondſey-ſtreet, Southwark, having been intoxicated at a Chriſtning, drowned himſelf. — Yeſterday a boat was overſet in Chelſea-reach, and Mr. Leake a painter drowned. *DP.*

TUESDAY, *Mar* 29. We hear, that his Majeſty has been pleas'd to appoint Lieut. Gen. Thomas Pearce to be Governor of Londonderry and Culmore Port in Ireland. *DP.*

The propoſed Scheme for enlarging the Chancery and King's-bench court at Weſtminſter is entirely laid aſide. *LP.* — *By the ſame perſons who* propoſed *it, the* Newswriters.

The Powdrum Caſtle, a ſhip of Sir Will. Courtenay's, Bart. in which he ſail'd out of the Thames about a fortnight ago, for his ſeat at Powdrum on the river Ex in Devonſhire, has not been heard of ſince, &c. *DA.*

Yeſterday 50 l. was paid into the Bank; the benefaction of a perſon unknown, by the hands of the rev. Mr. Geo. Whitefield, to be applied towards building a church at Frederica in the ſouthern diviſion of Georgia. *LP.*

At the laſt aſſizes at Briſtol 6 perſons receiv'd ſentence of death. *DP. LP. G.*

Married laſt ſaturday at Colcheſter, Will. Dearing, of Thetford, Eſq; to the relict of the late Geo. Tomlinſon, of Eſſex, Eſq; a fortune of 23,000 l. *G.*

Died yeſterday, in Coney-court, Edw. Turner, Eſq; *DP.* — One of the Benchers of Gray's-inn: one of the proprietors of the Charitable Corporation, ſaid to have loſt 70,000 l. thereby. *DA.* — Known by the name of Plumb Turner. *G.* — Uncle to the late Sir Edw. Turner, Bart. and ſaid to have died worth 200,000 l. *DP.* — Which goes to his nephew Sir Edw. Turner, Bart. of Oxfordſhire. *LP.*

On ſunday a boat was loſt near Deptford; and a boy drown'd. *DA.*

WEDNESDAY, *Mar.* 30. We hear, that a Memorial has been preſented to this Court from that of Spain, complaining of ſeveral Engliſh ſhips that are now trading on the coaſts of America, near Porto Bello, Porto Prince, Campeachy, &c. *DJ.*

The return of Sir John Norris with the Britiſh ſquadron from Lisbon is countermanded, Sir John being only to ſend home ſuch ſhips as want to be refitted. *DP.* — Countermanded *probably by my Brethren, who* commanded *it.*

The rev. Dr. Rob. Friend is gone to Oxford, to be inſtall'd a Canon of Chriſt-church; having reſign'd his Prebend of Windſor to Dr. Hutton. *LP.*

A plan of a lottery is handed about to raiſe upwards of 100,000 l. free of all expences and deductions, for building a bridge at Weſtminſter, which conſiſts of 125,000 tickets, at 5 l. per ticket, and 3 blanks to a prize; and according to the ſcheme there are to be 3 ſeveral drawings. *G.*

Yeſterday by expreſs came the melancholy news of 7 ſail of ſhips having been loſt near Winterton Neſs, the north-eaſt point of Norfolk, viz. the John and Frances, Abraham Thompſon, from Hull, the —— Capt. Norton, and another (feared to be the Henry and Frances, Rob. Osborn, bound from London; a veſſel from Scotland with corn; and 3 colliers. *DJ.* — 3 ſhips. *DA.* — 4. *LP.*

Died, on friday, at Cheſhunt, Steph. Foulkes, Eſq; a gentleman of about 2000 l. per ann. *G.*

Yeſterday one Mr. Sykes, a gentleman of a handſome fortune, who liv'd in the Mews, Charing-croſs, fell down dead as he was ſtanding at his own door. *DA.*

From the PEGASUS *in Grub-ſtreet.*

Gentlemen,

YOU are humbly deſir'd by a poor Widow, who has no money to give you, to put the followiog Queſtions to the Author or Projector of a late Scheme to reduce the Annuities to 3 per cent.

Q. 1. Whether he is really an Annuitant himſelf, and how many of his thouſands he intends to be tyed down for 14 years, at all adventures, upon ſuch intereſt?

2. Whether, becauſe at preſent the intereſt of money is brought ſo low, 'tis impoſſible in ſuch a courſe of years, there can be any opportunity of its riſing? or admit it ſhould, what a hopeful bargain are they making, who ſuffer themſelves to be thus ty'd down for ſo long a time?

3. Whether the giving away a man's eſtate at the end of 44 years, and leaving his poſterity depriv'd thereof, whilſt he himſelf is to take up with leſs than even lawful intereſt, and may have a more certain ſecurity than this very precarious one, with his principal kept whole, at his own diſpoſal, Whether this I ſay would be common prudence, or the act of a Madman?

4. Whether the Contriver of ſuch a deſtructive Scheme muſt not have ſhaken off all humanity, all bowels of compaſſion for the Widows and Fatherleſs; many thouſands of whom, already ſufficiently plundered by the iniquity of the late times, are now to be depriv'd of a quarter part of what is left, when the whole is not enough to cloath, much leſs afford them the common ſupport of life; notwithſtanding many of us in our Fathers time have been as tenderly brought up, and liv'd in as great affluence as the Projector himſelf. Tho' in the greateſt anguiſh of ſoul, I will trouble you with no more than the following, which I likewiſe beg may be propounded to him?

5. Whether he muſt not be anſwerable for the conſequences of this his Scheme, ſhould it ever be put in execution to the great detriment of ſo many helpleſs people? or Whether he is now doing by us, as he would his Widow [when he is gone] or his children, reduced to our narrow fortunes, ſhould be done unto?

I believe his Anſwer will come late to

Gentlemen, your humble ſervant,

The Afflicted WIDOW.

N, B. This is the true copy of the original, varying only the ſpelling and pointing, ſent by a Lady, who once expended near 1000 l. per ann in her family; but is now reduced to 40 l. per ann. [with 3 well-bred young gentlewomen her daughters] ariſing from theſe Annuities.

Gentlemen,

HAVING obſerv'd a Diſpute carry'd on between Mr. WRIGHT of Durham and Mr. CAVE of St. John's-gate, I cannot forbear attempting to ſet that matter in a true light; tho' I have no more intereſt in the affair than PHIL FILCH himſelf: and as it is the profeſs'd deſign of your Paper to detect the impoſitions of Authors of every kind, I doubt not but you will inſert this without fee or reward.

I ſhall not enquire whether Mr. WRIGHT had ſufficient reaſon to ſuſpect Mr. C—— E of Plagiariſm, with reſpect to himſelf or not: but it is demonſtratively true, that Mr. C—E's Scheme was copy'd from one in the *Ephemerides* of the famous Italian Aſtronomer MANFREDI, the conſtruction being the ſame in every reſpect. This I think is the ſtrongeſt proof that can poſſibly be given that the one is borrow'd from the other. And as theſe *Ephemerides* are continued to the year 1750, it is no wonder that Mr. C——E ſhould have other Schemes by him of the ſame ſort to vouch for the genuineneſs of the former. If Mr C——E ſhould deny this, which will be no ſtrange thing, notwithſtanding his extraordinary modeſty, I hereby promiſe to put the books themſelves into the hands of your Printer, or ſome other proper perſon; that every Gentleman of skill may ſatisfy himſelf that what I here aſſert is ſtrictly true.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your admirer and humble ſervant,

John's Coffee-houſe, Temple-bar, Mar. 25, 1737. TOM. TELL-TROTH.

The *Letter* from EUSEBIUS OLD-FASHION ſhall be inſerted in our next.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THURSDAY, *Mar.* 24. They write from Madrid, that 6 regiments had embark'd at Barcelona, 3 for Malaga and 3 for Cadiz; and that orders had been ſent for 16 battalions in Catalonia to march towards Valencia and Arragon. *DP.* —— A moſt curious Treatiſe was lately publiſhed at Madrid by Father Joſeph Caſani, a Jeſuit, concerning the nature, origin, and cauſe of Comets; with an account of all that have appear'd to this preſent year. *DJ.*

They write from Rennes in Britanny, that the concourſe was ſo great to partake of the diverſions of the Carnival, that the bridge of St. Ives fell in, and 80 ſouls were loſt. *DA.*——The laſt day of the Carnival. *LP.*

Yeſterday Bank Stock was 142 1 half, a 3 1 half, for the Opening. India 178 a 7 a 8. South-Sea Trading Stock 101 1 half a 98 1 half a 99 1 half. Annuities 110 a 7 a 1 4th, for the Opening. New Annuities 109 a 6 3 4ths a 7. Three per Cent Annuity 102 1 half. Million Bank 120. African 14. Royal Aſſurance 109 3 4ths. London Aſſurance 15. New Bank Circulation 2 l. 10 s. Prem. South-Sea Bonds 3 l. 14 s. a 10 s. Prem. India ditto 6 l. 13 s. a 10 s. Pr. Three per Cent. ditto 6 l. 13 s. a 10 s. Prem. Engliſh Copper 2 l. 12 s. a 15 s. Welch ditto, no Price. Salt Tallies 1 1 half a 4. Emperor's Loan no Price. Three and a half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 3 4ths. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 20 s. a 15 s. Prem.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

At the particular Deſire of ſeveral Perſons of Quality.

For the BENEFIT of Monſ. LALAUSE.

AT THE

THEATRE ROYAL *in Covent-Garden.*

On *Saturday* next, the 2d Day of *April*,

Will be preſented a TRAGEDY, call'd

The FAIR PENITENT.

The Part of the *Fair Penitent* by Mrs *Horton*,
Sciolto by Mr. *Stephens*, *Horatio* by Mr. *Walker*,
Lothario by Mr. *De'ane*, *Altamont* by Mr. *A. Hallam*
Lavinia by Mrs. *Templer*.

To which will be added a Farce, call'd

The CHEATS of *SCAPIN.*

The Part of *Scapin* by Mr. *Hippiſley*,

And (by Deſire) the Part of *Shift*, the Bully, to be attempted by Monſ. *Lalauze*,

Being the firſt Time of his acting in Engliſh.

With ſeveral new Entertainments of Singing and Dancing; particularly a Serious Dance, concluding with a Minuet, by the two *Miſs* Scotts, Scholars of *Monſ* Nivelon.

A Dance call'd the Highlander aud his Miſtreſs, by Monſieur Lalauze and Mrs. Laguerie. *A* new Song by Mr. Beard. A Comic Dance, call'd Punch in Love with Dame Ragounde, accompanied by her Children: Punch by *Monſ.* Lalauze, and Dame Ragounde by Monſ. Nivelon, both in Wooden Shoes. *Alſo* the Grecian Sailor, by *Mr.* Glover and others; being the laſt Time of the Company's performing 'till Eaſter Holydays.

Places to be taken, and Tickets had at the Stage Door, and likewiſe at the Bedford Arms Tavern, and the *Bedford* Coffee Houſe, Covent Garden; Lowe's Coffee Houſe in Panton Street; Paris Coffee Houſe in Great Suffolk Street near the Hay Market; and at *Mr.* Gwinn's a Silk Dyer in Drury Lane.

To begin exactly at Six o' Clock.

On Tueſday next will be publiſh'd,

(Price Two Shillings ſew'd,)

VENETIAN TALES: Or, A Curious Collection of Entertaining Novels and Diverting Tales Deſign'd for the Amuſement of the Fair Sex. Faithfully tranſlated from the Italian.

Prodeſſe & Delectare.

To which is prefix'd an Introductory Diſcourſe, humbly addreſs'd to the Coquets of Great Britain by the Engliſh Tranſlator.

Printed for T. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater Noſter Row.

This Day is publiſh'd,

Price Two Shillings,

AMINTAS. A Dramatick Paſtoral. Written originally in Italian by *Torquato Taſſo.* Tranſlated into Engliſh Verſe,

By WILLIAM AYRE.

With a Frontiſpiece and Title Page from Copper Plates.

To be had of Mr. Lewis, next Door to Tom's Coffee Houſe, Covent Garden; Mr. Whitton, at Boyle's Head, Fleet-ſtreet; Mr. Brotherton, at the Bible in Cornhill; Mr. Dicey, at the Printing Office in Bow Church Yard; Mr Hawkyns, at the Faulcon in St. Paul's Church Yard; and William Ayre, at Mr. May's, Cooper, in Rood Lane.

This Day is publiſh'd,

VULGAR ARITHMETICK improv'd: Or, Merchants Accounts made eaſy. Containing great Variety of Improvements in all thoſe Rules of Arithmetick, which commonly go under that Title, but eſpecially the Golden Rule and Practice, as they are the Ground and Foundation of all the reſt, are largely inſiſted on, with an Appendix, containing 26 compendious Methods of caſting up moſt ſorts of Merchandize, never before publiſh'd. The whole perform'd by whole Numbers, and apply'd throughout to Trade. By *Henry Gore*, Teacher of the Mathematicks in Mancheſter.

Printed for Jer. Batley and John Wood, at the Dove in Pater-noſter Row.

Where may be had, juſt publiſh'd,

1. Greek Particles Engliſhed, together with a ſmall Lexicon, explaining the Words uſed in the Examples.

2. A Treatiſe on Virtue and Happineſs. The Second Edition.

——————*Rectius hoc eſt*
Hoc faciens vivam, ſic dulcis Amicis
Occurram.

On Thurſday the 2d *of* December *was publiſh'd, by Mr.* Harding, *in St. Martin's-lane, and* J. Brindley, *in New Bond-ſtreet,*

THE Firſt VOLUME of Mrs. *Blackwell's* HERBAL. Containing 164 Cuts, amongſt which are Variety of Garden Flowers, wild Plants, Fruit and Foreſt Trees, and flowering Shrubs.

This Work will conſiſt of 500 officinal Plants, which will be drawn, painted, and engrav'd by Her, four of which will be publiſh'd Weekly till the Whole be completed, at the following prices,

	s.	d.
Small paper uncolour'd	1	0
Small paper colour'd	2	6
Royal paper uncolour'd	1	6
Royal paper colour'd	2	6

N. B. For the Sake of ſuch as are not furniſh'd with other Herbals, there is printed a ſhort Deſcription of each Plant, its place of Growth, Time of Flowering, and common Uſes in Phyſick, with its Name in different Languages.

Subſcriptions are taken in by the above Bookſellers, and Mrs. Blackwell, in Swan Walk, Chelſea.

This Day is publiſh'd, No. 56, containing,

Eaſt India Tamarinde,	Wild Never,
Lady's Smock,	Butter Bur.

At the above Bookſellers may be had the firſt 56 Numbers, or any ſingle Number to complete Sets.

This Day is publiſh'd,

The Fifth Edition, of

A Vindication of PROVIDENCE: Or, A True Eſtimate of Humen Life, in which the paſſions are conſider'd in a *new Light.*

Dedicated to the QUEEN *by* E. YOUNG, L. L. D. *Rector of Welwyn in Hertfordſhire, and Chaplain in Ordinary to his* MAJESTY.

Printed for T. Worrall, at the Judge's Head over againſt St. Dunſtan's Church in Fleet ſtreet, price 1 s.

Where may be had, the Second Edition of

The Hiſtory of JOSEPH, a Poem, in ten Books, by the celebrated Mrs. *Elizabeth Rowe* (formerly Singer) lately deceas'd, to which is prefix'd a curious Frontiſpiece, price 1 s. 6 d.

2. Friendſhip in Death, in Twenty Letters from the Dead to the Living. To which are added, Letters Moral and Entertaining. In three parts. By the ſame Author. The Fourth Edition, price 5 s. neatly bound.

3. Twelve SERMONS preach'd on ſeveral Occaſions, by the late Reverend and Learned *William Lupton*, D. D. Preacher to the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, Prebendary of Durham, and many Years Lecturer of St. Dunſtan's in the Weſt. To which is prefix'd, the Effigies of the Author, engrav'd by Mr. Vertue, price 5 s.

4 Advice from a Mother to her Son and Daughter, from the French of the celebrated Marchioneſs de *Lambert.* Publiſh'd with univerſal Applauſe in France and Holland, price 2 s. neatly bound.

To be SOLD,

Wholeſale and Retale by JOHN KIRBY *in* Devonſhire-ſtreet, Biſhopſgate, *and at the following Places,* viz.

At Loyd's Coffee Houſe in Lombard-ſtreet; the Eaſt India, Jeruſalem and Baker's Coffee Houſes in Change Ally, the Exeter Exchange Coffee Houſe in the Strand; at Jack's and Guildhall Coffee Houſes in King ſtreet by Guildhall, at Mr. Noon's at the White Hart in Cheapſide; the Eaſt India Coffee Houſe in Leadenhall ſtreet; Foreſt's Coffee Houſe at Charing Croſs; the Penſilvania and Carolina Coffee Houſe in Birchin Lane; the Temple Exchange and Daniel's Coffee Houſes in Fleet ſtreet; George's Coffee Houſe in the Strand; John's Coffee Houſe in Sheer Lane; Sam's and Jack's Coffee Houſes in Thames-ſtreet, near the Cuſtom Houſe; South Sea Coffee Houſe in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet; the Amſterdam, Rainbow, Royal Union and Grigby's Coffee Houſes near the Royal Exchange; the St. James's and the German Coffee Houſes in St. James's ſtreet; George's Coffee Houſe, the upper End of the Hay Market; Ben's Coffee Houſe in New Bond-ſtreet; Brown John's in Ormond-ſtreet, by Queen's Square; and at Mr. Thompſon's, at the Three Bruſhes the Corner of *Bread* Street, Old Fiſh Street,

New *GERMAN* BLACKING BALLS, being approved of by all Gentlemen and Servants that have bought of them, to vaſtly excell any Thing of the Kind in Europe; for leaving a beautiful Jet Black Gloſs upon the Shoes, without ſoiling the Hands and Ruffles in putting on; and are found to be as uſeful for Sea and all Foreign parts, as in England. At One Shilling a Ball, which will laſt about a Year; and the Bruſh that is proper to be uſed with the Balls, is to be had only at the abovementioned places, with printed Directions for the Uſe.

Alſo at the aboveſaid Places may be had Kirby's Flower of Muſtard Seed.

This Day is publish'd,

(Price Six-pence, with a curious Frontispiece)

ENGLISH GRAMMAR *(complete)*

reform'd into *a small Compass and easy Method*, for the readier learning, and better understanding of the English Tongue; by way of Introduction to other Languages. ——— To which is added, a System of

ORHETORIC, *on the same Plan*, for the readier learning, and better understanding the Beauty and Energy of Discourse, whether written, or spoken.

By SOLOMON LOWE,

Of Blythe House, near Hammersmith.

Sold by Mess. Noon in Cheapside, Ballad in Little Britain, Brindley in Bond-street, Ward and Chandler by Temple bar, and at their Shops in York and Scarborough.

Of whom may be had, just publish'd,

The Occasional Critique, (No. IV.) proposing a Scheme of Grammar, and Method of Instruction, by which the Grounds of a Language may be learn'd in a few Hours; with an *Abstract of the Fundamentals of French Grammar*, in one page: in part whereof is contain'd more, on the Head of regular Verbs, than in 70 pages of Mr. Ozinde's Grammar.

Proposals for printing by Subscription, [at 2 s. 6 d.] *French Rudiments*, every way better than any, and more comprehensive than all that ever were publish'd. (N. B.) The Books not subscrib'd for shall be sold at at advanc'd price.

WHEREAS I *Elizabeth Chency*, at the Crown inn at the New Bridge Foot at Wallingford in Berkshire, have, for many Years past, been most grievously afflicted with a Scorbutick Humour all over my Body, and notwithstanding I took Advice and abundance of Medicines, could never be reliev'd therefrom, until I was directed to the use of Dr. Radcliff's Purging Elixir, a few Bottles thereof intirely freed me from that troublesome Disease, and I am now as clear and well as ever I was in my Life. This I thought fit thus publickly to make known that such whose Misfortune it is to be burthen'd with the like Case, may find a cheap, speedy, and safe Relief.

Note, This Elizir is sold Retail for one Shilling the Bottle, at the Printing Office the lower End of Bow Church Yard, London, where also all Shop keepers, &c. may be furnished with the same Wholesale with good Allowance, by directing to *William Dicey*, or *Benjamin Okell*, a Book of its Virtues may be there had Gratis.

To be Printed by Subscription

THE History of the Reformation of the Churches of England and Scotland, including the Reigns of Henry VIII. Edward VI. Mary I. and Elizabeth.

By Mr. OLDMIXON.

The Ecclesiastical part consists chiefly of Matters not touch'd upon, or but very slightly in all other Histories of the Reformation, and the Civil, Military and political Affairs more entertaining than any other History of those Reigns, especially what relates to *Mary* Queen of Scots, from her Detention in England to her Death, which is very large, and taken (for the most part) from Records and State papers, no where else made use of, by the English or Scotish Historians.

Proposals may be had of T. Cox, at the Lamb under the Royal Exchange; R. Ford at the Angel, and R. Hett at the Bible and Crown, both in the Poultry; and at Mr. Oldmixon's House in Air street, Piccadilly, Where Subscriptions are taken in, at Half a Guinea down, and Half a Guinea at the Delivery of the Book.

N. B. This Work being entirely finished, and ready to be put instantly to the press, all who will encourage it, are desir'd to hasten their Subscriptions, the Number of the Impression being to be regulated by it.

This Day is publish'd,

ENGLAND's HEROICAL EPISTLES,

written in Imitation of the Style and manner of Ovid's Epistles, viz.

Rosamond, to King Henry the 2d.
King John, to Matilda.
Queen Isabel to Lord Mortimer.
Edward the Black Prince to the Countess of Salisbury.
Queen Isabel to Richard the Second.
Queen Katherine to Owen Tudor.
Lady Cobham to Duke Humphrey.
Duke of Suffolk to Queen *Margaret*.
Edward the Fourth to Jane Shore.
Mary Queen of France to Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk.
Earl of Surry to Lady Geraldine.
Lady Jane Gray to Lord Gilford Dudley.

(With their respective Answers.)

Printed for J. Hazard near Stationers Hall; L. Gilliver and J. Clarke at Homer's Head, Fleet-street, and at their Shop in Westminster Hall, and R. Dodsley at Tully's Head, Pall Mall.

Friday, April 1. *will be publish'd, as usual, from* St. John's Gate,

(Price Six-Pence)

Neatly printed on a fine Paper, and stitch'd in blue Covers,

With a Scheme of a Celestial Observation last Month, by G. Smith *of* York.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

For March 1737.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Containing more in Quantity, and greater Variety, than any Book of the Kind and price.

Original Letters or Essays never before printed, on several curious Subjects; 1. Quakers plea against Tythes refuted. 2. Mathematical problems and Solutions. 3. The Country Curate's Scruples answer'd by a Country Parson. 4. Ignoto's Answer to H. O. concerning Omnipresence, &c. 5. Dissertation on antient History, &c. 6. Prescience and Liberty of Action inconsistent. 7. Jephtha, an Oratorio. 8. Use of Accents in Hebrew Poetry. 9. Answer thereto by N. Facio, F. R. S. 10. A critical Question concerning Ornan's Threshing Floor. 11. Hardships of the Quakers, &c. 12. Mr. Simpson's solution. 13. Letter of Mr. Turner's, &c.

The Essays and Disputes of the Month. Many Original pieces of poetry; Register of Books; Historical Chronicle and foreign Affairs; Lists of Births, Deaths, Marriages, Preferments Promotions, &c. price of Stocks; Bill of Mortality, &c.

Printed by E. Cave at St. John's Gate, and sold by the Booksellers in Town and Country; of whom may be had any former *Month*, or compleat Sets from the End of the Year 1730.

Note, In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for January last, are the following original Letters and prose Essays, besides the poetical not printed before, viz. 1. From Hamburgh, concerning our Woollen Trade. 2. From Normandy, concerning Water medicinally used in all Distempers 3. Whether Virgil's Eclogues allude to our Saviour. 4. Mr. Facio's Letter on the Hebrew Code. 5. Dipping the primitive Mode of Baptism. 6. Literal Translations, ungrammatical, false, &c. 7. Prayer not a natural universal Duty, prov'd from Maximus Tyrius. 8. Of Abraham's Age. 9. H. O's Charge against Ignoto maintain'd. 10. Objections against the Office for Baptism, and against a Prayer in the Burial Office. 11. Herodotus's Account of the Egyptian Chronology. 12. Mathematical Questions by Mr. Simpson, &c.

In our *Magazine* for February, are, 1. Schemes for the Discovery of the Longitude 2. Ignis Fatuus humorous Letter to Mr. Urban. 3. Modern Controversies banter'd. 4. Of peopling the Earth after the Flood. 5. Mr Simpson to Mr. Fernside. 6. Use of comparing Curves and Fluents. 7. Mathematical Questions propos'd. 8. Answer to R. Y's Query. 9. Memoirs of a modern Traveller. 10. The grand Affair of that Month, not in other Collections.

Bow Church-yard, Nov. 3, 1736.

MR. THOMAS COBB, Printer and Engraver, who married the Widow of the late Mr. JOHN CLUER, at the Maiden head, the lower End of Bow Church Yard, in Cheapside, London, having assigned and sold the said Printing House and Business to his Brother-in-law WILLIAM DICEY;

This publick Notice is given,

That *WILLIAM DICEY*, for himself, and his Son *CLUER DICEY*, being provided with complete Sets of new Types, and all other Materials, carrieson, in the most expeditious Manner, all Business, both in the Letter and Rolling Press Way.

Also Shopkeepers, and others, may there have curiously Engraven (as well as printed) Sign-Plates, Bills of Parcels, or any other Business, either in Wood or Copper.

Note, The wholesale and retale Warehouse for dispensing

Dr. BATEMAN's PECTORAL DROPS,

for the Encouragement and more beneficial use of which Sovereign Chymical Medicine, his Majesty hath granted his Letters patent under the Great Seal of Great *Britain*, is continued and carried on in London, only by the said WILLIAM DICEY and BENJAMIN OKELL, the Patentee, at the *Printing* Office in Bow Church Yard aforesaid: Where all Merchants, for Transportation, Shopkeepers, and others, for Sale or charitable uses, may be supplied, with good Allowance.

Note also, That such Shopkeepers, &c. as cannot with Conveniency be served from London, may have their Orders obeyed, by directing or sending *To WILLIAM DICEY, at his Warehouse in* Northampton: At both which places a Book of the Virtues and use of the said DROPS may be had gratis.

ELECTUARIUM MIRABILE:

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